

The Olio.

HAPPINESS.

Whether in crowds or solitude, in streets
Or shady groves, dwell happiness, it seems
To vibrate in the air; her nature makes it vain;
Though poets make, and hermits, talked and sung
Of brooks and crystal fountains, and weeping dews,
And myrtle lawns, and solitary valleys,
And with the nymph made assignments there,
And wooed her with the love-sick oaten reed;
And sages too, although less positive,
Advised their sons to court her in the shade.
Delirious bubble all! Was happiness,
Was self-approving, God approving joy,
In drops of dew, however pure? In gales,
However sweet? In wells, however clear?
Or groves, however thick with verdant shade?

True, these were of themselves exceeding fair;
How fair at morn and even worthy the walk
Of loftiest mind, and gave, when all within
Was right, a feast of overflowing bliss;
But were the occasion, not the cause of joy.
They walked the native fountains of the soul
Which slept before, and stirred the holy tides
Of feeling up, giving the heart to drink
From its own treasures draughts of perfect sweet.
The Christian faith, which better knew the heart
Of man, him thither sent for peace and thus
Declared: Who finds it, let him find it there;
Who finds it not, for ever let him seek
In vain; 'tis God's most holy, changeless will.
True happiness has no localities,
No tones provincial, no peculiar garb.
Where Duty went, she went with Justice went,
And went with Meekness, Charity and Love.
Where'er a tear was dried, a wounded heart
Bound up, a bruised spirit with the dew
Of sympathy anointed, or a pang
Of honest suffering soothed, or injury
Repeated oft as oil by love forgiven;
Where'er an evil passion was subdued,
Or Virtue's feeble energies fanned; where'er
A sin was heartily abjured and left;
Where'er a pious act was done, or breathed
A pious prayer, or wished a pious wish;
There was a high and holy place, a spot
Of sacred light, a most religious hush,
Where Happiness, descending, sat and smiled.

We copy the following *jeu d'esprit* from the Daily American Star, the editor of which paper says it has been translated and copied into almost every Mexican paper, in which latitude it is received with great gravity. Comments on the justice of remanding the prisoner are made by the Mexican press:

TRIAL OF PRESIDENT POLK FOR MAKING WAR ON MEXICO.

Counsel for the people, John Q. Adams.
Counsel for the prisoner, John Tyler.
Robert Peel sworn.—Have had something to do with managing intercourse between nations. The laws of nations are very elastic on the subject of just causes of war. It is considered justifiable to make war on weak nations for reasons that would be unjustifiable if the opposing party was strong. Boundaries are a fruitful cause of war. A plausible pretext ought to be found or invented before going to war, even with a weak nation. It is justifiable to make war on an ignorant and semi-barbarous people to get their territory, or make them receive opium, rum or gun-powder. It is considered sufficient reason to make war on a barbarous people because they are dark colored, and live on rice or by hunting. Christian nations make war on these tribes to teach them civilization and Christianity. They do this by first introducing cannon balls and grape-shot to destroy them, or rum and gun-powder, by which they will destroy themselves. Christian nations sometimes war with each other, to decide which is the most Christian nation, or to determine whether a certain Italian gentleman at Rome is the head of the Church. It is justifiable for a nation to employ a press-gang to steal men to serve on board ships of war.

Cross-examined.—National debt of Great Britain very large. Witness had much trouble in managing it. Amounts to eight hundred millions of pounds sterling. Its annual interest amounts to two hundred millions of dollars. This debt was contracted by reason of wars with foreign countries. Is very oppressive to the people.

John Russell.—Witness is premier in the Government of Great Britain. Have heard the evidence of the last witness, and agree with him on the subject of wars with weak nations. The great national debt of Great Britain was caused by her wars. Its interests is a perpetual tax on the laboring classes of the country. If universal suffrage prevailed there, as in the United States, the debt would at once be repudiated.

Mrs. Victoria Guelph Coburg, sworn.—(This witness was an English lady of gentle carriage and modest appearance, and was attended by her husband, Mr. Albert Coburg, and seven small children, all under nine years of age. Witness gave her testimony with much fluency and without embarrassment, having been accustomed to speaking in public. As her evidence was a mere echo of that of the preceding witnesses, we omit it.)

Arthur, Duke of Wellington, called.—This was a tall, venerable looking individual, with a military bearing, who stated that he had some little knowledge in political and military affairs. Upon being asked the usual question, "What were just causes of quarrel between nations?" he replied as follows: It is necessary and useful to make war to get rid of a redundant population. Every nation has a few annual thousands of its lower orders, whom it is expedient to kill off by war. When not engaged in fighting with a civilized people, it is necessary to make war on a savage people, to keep the soldiery in practice.

Cross-examined.—Soldiers ought not to be troubled by religious scruples. A religious man has no business in a camp. Do not believe in the final prevalence of pacific principles. Have a better opinion of mankind. Such a state of things would render the world unfit for a gentleman and a soldier.

Louis Philippe sworn.—This was a French gentleman of large stature and portly men. He speaks the English language fluently, with only a slight French accent. Witness lives in France. Frenchmen love war and military glory. Thinks it lawful to make war on people who refuse to trade with you on your own terms. Sometimes the strong nations unite to blockade the port of a weaker one, to force the latter to trade with them. It is also lawful for a strong nation to take possession of islands in the ocean inhabited by natives partly civilized and christianized, to force upon them ardent spirits and the vices of civilized communities, as these things promote trade. It is likewise lawful to make war on a people who wear

turbans, sit cross-legged, and refuse to eat pork.

Cross-examined.—Thinks it right to repel invasion. Cannot blame the Mexicans for resistance when a foreign army invade their territory and destroy their people. I should do the same thing under similar circumstances. Wars have entailed a heavy debt on the French nation.

Stanislaus Nicholas.—Am a native of Russia, and know something of the war code in that country. It is there considered lawful to make war in all cases stated by former witness. It is also considered right for three strong nations to conquer a fourth, and partition it among the conquerors. If resistance is made, those who make it are exterminated, or made "exiles of Siberia." It is proper for a nation with extensive territory to make war on its neighbor to get more territory—and then it is absolutely necessary to obtain more. If the people presume to question your right, exterminate them. Think the war against Mexico a just one by the Russian code; witness is engaged in a similar one with the Circassians.

Thomas Ritchie.—I am acquainted with the management of national affairs; had formerly much to do with the political affairs of Virginia; consider Virginia a great nation. Have lately had my attention directed to managing the affairs of the United States. Consider the present war with Mexico just and honorable on the part of this Government; all the people ought to give it their approbation, whether it is right or wrong, or else be looked upon as traitors to their country. Think the Mexicans ought to be humbled. Have always urged the carrying on the war "with vigor," "greater vigor," "more vigor," "increased vigor," "renewed vigor."

Mr. Tyler now stated that he wished to call a few witnesses to testify to the prisoner's former good character.

George M. Dallas.—Considered the prisoner an upright man and good democrat.—Has known him three years.

Cross-questioned.—Am Vice President under the prisoner; we were both appointed—I mean nominated, by the Baltimore Convention. Feel bound to obey the resolutions of that Convention, in preference to the will of the people.

James Buchanan.—Am Secretary of State. Have known the prisoner ten years. Have always considered him a man of integrity and an obliging gentleman. Never thought he was quarrelsome.

Cross-examined.—Was appointed to office by the prisoner. Prepared the instructions to Mr. Trist by direction of the prisoner. Think the prisoner passed as a tariff man in Pennsylvania when he was voted for at the last election for President. Witness is opposed to the doctrines of the Wilnot proviso.

Robert J. Walker.—Have known the prisoner twelve years, and always esteemed him a kind-hearted and honorable man. Was appointed by him to office, and directed to make report on a tariff.

Cross-examined.—Expenses of the war very large.—Continual drain on the treasury. Have to try various expedients to raise the wind. Would like to have the war stop, if it could be done, and save the credit of the prisoner. If it does not, it will be hard to save the credit of the country. If it should stop to-morrow, it would make a national debt of two hundred millions of dollars. Witness thinks it well to make different rates of duty on linseed and flaxseed. Don't think the national debt we are now creating will be paid by this generation. The people who are to pay it are not yet born. Witness came from Mississippi, and was in favor of repudiation in that State. Is not ready to say that it is expedient at the present time to repudiate the debt of the United States. More money will be wanted to go to Mexico, if the war continues. If the debt should be very large, it will then be ample time enough to think of repudiation.

Thos. H. Benton.—have known the prisoner fourteen years, and thinks he is a good sort of a man. Have good reason to think well of him as I had the offer of a lieutenant general's commission from him.

Cross-questioned.—Have no doubt the war might have been avoided. Always thought the order to cross the Neeces precipitate and rash. This war might have also been better carried on.

John C. Calhoun.—Had an acquaintance with the prisoner eight or nine years. Call him a very clever man. Don't like to give any opinion as to his capacity as a statesman. He was considered at Washington a man of small parts.

Cross-examined.—This Mexico affair has been miserably managed. The order to General Taylor to cross the Neeces was a most insane project. Don't know who advised the measure. Advised against it.

William L. Marcy.—Am Secretary of War. Have known the prisoner several years. Have been intimately acquainted with him the last three years. Think him an upright and honorable man. Don't know where there is a better man.

Cross-questioned.—Signed the order to Gen. Taylor to cross the Neeces and appear opposite to Matamoros. Did it under the direction of the prisoner. Don't like to answer questions about pantaloons. There have been a great many stories about them.—Think they are pretty well worn out. I mean the stories, not the pantaloons. The latter have not again come to mending.

The evidence on behalf of the prisoner now closed, when the cause was argued by Mr. Tyler for the prisoner Mr. Adams for the people. The jury being charged by the court retired to the jury room, and after deliberating for twenty-six hours came in, their foreman Mr. Virginia, declaring that they were unable to agree.

It is understood that eleven were for conviction and one for acquittal on the ground of insanity. The majority of the jury complain of the obstinacy of the individual who stood out, whose name is Mr. South Carolina.

There were twenty-eight jurors called at the commencement of the trial, of whom ten or twelve were peremptorily challenged by the prisoner, and Messrs. Massachusetts, Ohio, and several others were challenged for cause, they had expressed an opinion.

Mr. Adams' motion in behalf of the people that a jury be empanelled to try the prisoner on the same indictment was opposed by the prisoner's counsel, on the ground of the absence of a material witness, and friend of the prisoner, one General Antonio Lopez de Santa Ana. The court then granted a motion for a continuance of the cause on a future day.

The court then adjourned to some future time, the prisoner being first remanded to jail.

Published by Authority.

AN ACT TO REGULATE THE COSTS IN THE JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Be it enacted by the House of Nobles and Representatives of the Hawaiian Islands, in Legislative Council assembled:

That the costs in the several Courts created by the "Act to organize the Judiciary" shall be as follows:

SECTION I.

In the District Justices' Courts.—For every oral or written summons, warrant, attachment, execution, or other process, issued by any District Justice, one dollar.

For every subpoena, fifty cents.

For administering any oath, twelve and a half cents.

For filing every paper required to be filed with him by either party, twenty-five cents.

For rendering and entering judgment of record, one dollar.

For noting appeal, with the grounds thereof, and making return upon the same to any Local Circuit Judge, one dollar.

Witnesses' Fees.—For every witness attending and sworn upon the trial of any civil case, twenty-five cents.

Constables' Fees.—For serving any warrant or summons, one dollar.

For serving any attachment, and inventory of the property seized, to be left with the defendant or at his last place of residence, two dollars.

For all necessary travel in serving summons, warrant, attachment, execution, or other process, five cents per mile for every mile more than one.

For serving subpoena, twelve and a half cents for each witness.

For serving any execution, ten cents for every dollar collected to the amount of fifty dollars, and five cents for every dollar collected over fifty dollars.

SECTION II.

In the Police Courts.—For every summons, warrant, attachment, or other process issued by any Police Justice, one dollar.

For every adjournment, except such as shall be made by the Justice without the motion of either party, twenty-five cents.

For every subpoena, one dollar.

For administering any oath, twelve and a half cents.

For filing any paper at the request of either party, twenty-five cents.

For rendering and entering a judgment of record, one dollar.

For every transcript of judgment, fifty cents.

For every bond, or other written security, drawn by the justice, one dollar.

For noting an appeal, with the grounds thereof, and making a return upon the same, two dollars.

Witnesses' Fees.—Every witness attending and sworn upon the trial of any civil case, twenty-five cents; and when coming from any place out of the district, fifty cents for each day's actual attendance.

Constables' Fees.—For serving any summons, warrant, attachment, or other process of the Police Court, two dollars.

For every copy of an attachment and inventory of the property seized, served upon defendant, three dollars.

For serving any execution, ten cents for every dollar collected to the amount of fifty dollars, and five cents for every dollar over fifty dollars, besides all necessary disbursements for advertisement and notice of sale of property.

For every mile of necessary travel, more than one, in serving any process, five cents.

For taking care of any property seized under an attachment, his reasonable and necessary expenses.

No fees shall be allowed to any Prefect of Police, or his deputy, for his attendance upon a Police Court.

SECTION III.

In trials at Chambers, before the Local Circuit Judges.—For every summons, or other process issued to any party to attend upon the hearing of any appeal, two dollars.

For every adjournment made at the motion of either party, fifty cents.

For every subpoena for witnesses, one dollar.

For administering any oath, twelve and a half cents.

For filing every paper at the request of either party, twenty-five cents.

For rendering and entering judgment of record, one dollar.

For every transcript of a judgment, fifty cents.

For discharging a judgment of record, fifty cents.

For every bond or other written security drawn by any Local Circuit Judge and required by law, one dollar.

For noting appeal, with the grounds thereof, and making return of the same to either the Circuit, Superior, or Supreme Court, two dollars.

No attorney's or counsel's fees shall be allowed in such trials; but the fees for witnesses and constables shall be the same as those prescribed in the second section of this act, for Police Courts.

The fees for service of executions and collection of judgments, together with all other costs incurred after judgment rendered not included in said judgment shall, in all the courts of the kingdom, be collected in addition to the sum directed to be levied and collected in the execution.

SECTION IV.

In the Circuit, Superior and Supreme Courts.—Clerks' Fees.—For filing any petition, plea, or other paper, at the request of either party, twenty-five cents.

For every summons, attachment, execution, or other process, issued out of either of said courts, five dollars.

For entering any petition, process, plea or other proceeding of record, twenty-five cents per folio.

For every subpoena, two dollars and fifty cents; drawing jury and issuing summons for same, five dollars.

For calling and swearing any jury, one dollar.

For swearing each witness on trial, twenty-five cents.

For swearing sheriff or any other officer to take charge of a jury, twenty-five cents.

For entering any cause in the calendar for the court, and making a copy thereof for the use of the bar, one dollar.

For receiving and entering a verdict, one dollar.

For docketing a judgment, one dollar.

For every transcript of a judgment, one dollar.

For entering satisfaction of a judgment, one dollar.

For every search of record; and for every

certificate made at the request of any party, fifty cents.

For every assessment of damages upon a promissory note or other instrument, one dollar.

For entering any rule, order or decree of court, and for every copy of same, twenty-five cents per folio.

For entering any discontinuance, nonsuit or default, one dollar.

For drawing any bond or other written security required by law, one dollar.

For serving any notice upon either party required by law, one dollar.

Attorney's Fees.—For drawing any petition or plea, three dollars; and for every copy thereof, one dollar and fifty cents.

For every notice of trial, copy and service, one dollar.

For every other notice in any cause, copy and service, fifty cents.

For attending upon the trial of any cause, or the argument of any motion, three dollars.

For drawing a bill of costs, copy and service, one dollar.

For every attendance before a judge on taxation of costs, one dollar.

For every motion for judgment, and other like motions, fifty cents.

All actual disbursements sworn to by an attorney, and deemed reasonable by the taxing officer, may be allowed in taxation of costs.

Marshal or Sheriff's Fees.—For serving a summons, or any other process, five dollars for each party served therewith.

For all necessary traveling in making such service, ten cents per mile for every mile more than one.

For a copy of every summons, petition or other process, when made by the Marshal or any Sheriff, the same fees as are allowed to attorneys.

For serving any execution or other process for the collection of money, ten cents for every dollar collected to the amount of five hundred dollars, and five cents for every dollar over five hundred dollars.

For all fees paid by any Marshal or Sheriff to any printer for publishing an advertisement of the sale of any property.

For every bill of sale, one dollar.

For drawing and executing a deed pursuant to a sale of real estate, three dollars, to be paid by the grantee in such deed.

For taking any bond required by law, one dollar.

For summoning any panel of jurors to attend upon any term of either court, five dollars.

For summoning any special jury, three dollars.

For serving writ of possession, or of restitution, putting any person entitled into the possession of premises, and removing a tenant pursuant to the order of a court, five dollars.

For bringing up a prisoner for trial, or upon habeas corpus to testify in or answer either court, two dollars.

For selling any property on an order from the court other than an execution, the same allowance as for service and sales by execution.

For attending on either court, five dollars per day.

For serving subpoena, one dollar for each witness.

Witnesses' and Jurors' Fees.—The same as prescribed in the "Act to organize the Judiciary."

Judges' Fees.—For every attendance at chambers upon the hearing of any motion, five dollars.

For every order for a commission to examine witnesses, three dollars.

For attending, settling and certifying interrogatories to be annexed to a commission, three dollars.

For every order for the examination of a witness conditionally, or upon any proceedings to perpetuate his testimony, one dollar.

For every day's attendance upon the examination of such witness, five dollars.

For every necessary order in the progress of a cause, one dollar.

For taking bill of costs, one dollar.

For attendance on settling case, or bill of exceptions, one dollar.

For taking the acknowledgment of satisfaction of a judgment, one dollar.

For endorsing allowance on any process of constraint to the person or property of a party, one dollar.

For taking a bond in any case where a bond is required by law, one dollar.

For taking the oath or affidavit of any person, twenty-five cents.

For attending to the selection of referees and certifying their appointment, three dollars.

For every order, warrant, attachment or other process made or issued in any special proceeding, five dollars.

For every notice to any party, officer or person, required to be given by any judge, one dollar.

For every report, and all other papers which he may be required by law to prepare in order to be signed by himself, twenty-five cents per folio.

SECTION V.

In matters of Probate.—For every citation or summons, five dollars.

For every subpoena, two dollars and fifty cents.

For every copy of a citation or subpoena, one dollar.

For every certificate of the proof of a will, endorsed thereon; and for every other necessary certificate, fifty cents.

Hearing proof and determining upon the validity of any will, five dollars.

For recording every will, with the proof thereof, letters testamentary, letters of administration, appointment of a guardian, and every other proceeding or order necessary to be recorded, twenty-five cents per folio.

For copies and exemplifications of a probate of a will, letters testamentary or of administration, and of any other proceeding or order had before a judge having probate powers, fifteen cents per folio.

For the appointment of any administrator, guardian, or appraiser, two dollars.

For administering any oath to an administrator, appraiser or guardian, twenty-five cents.

For a bond taken from any administrator or guardian, or in any other case where a bond is required, one dollar.

For taking, entering and filing renunciation of any person entitled to be appointed an administrator or guardian, one dollar.

For filing an inventory or final account, and entering the same of record, twenty-five cents per folio.

For making any order for the sale of real estate, and for every other necessary order, one dollar.

For taking, stating and determining upon an account rendered, or deciding the distribution of personal estate, five dollars for each day necessarily occupied therein.

For hearing and determining any objection to the appointment of an administrator, or any application for his removal, or for the removal of any guardian, or any application to annul the probate of a will, five dollars; for each day necessarily occupied therein.

For hearing and determining upon an application to lease, mortgage or sell real estate, five dollars.

Searching records of office; and for every certificate, one dollar.

For every appointment of commissioners for the admeasurement of dower, two dollars.

For hearing and determining upon the report of commissioners for the admeasurement of dower, two dollars.

For all actual disbursements for printing.

For receiving and distributing any moneys on the sale of real estate, a commission of five per cent. on all sums to the amount of five hundred dollars, and two and a half per cent. on all sums over five hundred dollars.

Fees of Executors, Administrators and Guardians.—For receiving and paying out all sums of money not exceeding one thousand dollars, ten cents for every dollar.

For receiving and paying out all sums of money exceeding one thousand dollars and not amounting to five thousand dollars, seven cents for every dollar.

For receiving and paying out all sums exceeding five thousand dollars, five cents for every dollar.

And in all cases, such allowance shall be made for their actual expenses, as to the judge shall appear just and reasonable.

Where any provision shall be made by any will for specific compensation to an executor, the same shall be deemed a full satisfaction for his services in lieu of his allowance as aforesaid, or his share thereof; unless such executor shall by a written instrument, to be filed with the Judge of Probate, renounce all claim to such specific compensation.

Every guardian, whether appointed by will or Judge of Probate, shall safely keep the property belonging to his ward that he may have in his custody, and shall not make or suffer any waste or destruction of such property; but shall keep up and sustain the houses, gardens, and other appurtenances belonging to the lands of his ward, by and with the issues and profits thereof, or with such other moneys belonging to his ward as shall be in his hands; and shall deliver the same to his ward when he comes to his full age, in as good order and condition as such guardian received the same, inevitable decay and injury alone excepted; and he shall answer to his ward for the issues and profits of real estate received by him, by a lawful account. For this care of property he shall be allowed all reasonable expenses, and the same commission as is allowed to executors and administrators for receiving and paying out moneys, as in this section above mentioned.

Fees of Commissioners appointed to make partition, or to admeasure dower.—For every day's actual and necessary attendance, five dollars; and all actual disbursements for surveys, maps, &c.

Witnesses and Marshal's or Sheriff's Fees.—Shall be such as the judge shall deem just and reasonable.

In all probate matters where the value of the estate to be administered upon shall not exceed one hundred dollars, no costs shall be charged except those of actual disbursements. And where the value of the estate shall be more than one hundred dollars, and not exceed the value of five hundred dollars, the judge shall have the power to diminish the costs in his discretion, whenever the circumstances of the party or parties interested shall seem to demand it.

From and after the passage of this act, art. 2, chap. 2, part 5 of the second act of Kamehameha III., relating to the registry of wills, testaments, inventories, accounts, &c., by the Attorney General, shall be and the same is hereby repealed.

The costs provided for in this act shall be exclusive of stamps, which shall be stamped upon all process of the courts, with the exception of process issuing out of the District Justice's Courts.

All judges', justices' and clerk's fees, provided for in this act, shall be accounted for, quarterly, to the Minister of Finance, for the benefit of the Royal Exchequer.

This act shall take effect and be the law of the land from and after the day of its passage.

Done and passed at the Council House in Honolulu, this 24 day of June, A. D., 1848.

KAMEHAMEHA.

KEONI ANA.

AN ACT RELATING TO THE CLERK OF THE SUPERIOR COURT.

Be it enacted by the House of Nobles and Representatives of the Hawaiian Islands, in Legislative Council assembled:

SECTION I.

That the Clerk of the Superior Court shall issue all process in matters of probate coming before the Chief Justice of the Superior Court, and shall keep a record of all probate business transacted before said Chief Justice.

SECTION II.

Said clerk shall issue all process of the Superior Court, or any process that may be ordered by any judge of the Superior Court at chambers, in chancery, admiralty or other matters.

SECTION III.

Said clerk shall have the power to issue search warrants, attachments, or any other process which can be issued out of any inferior Court; and where forms or rules are not prescribed for the issuing of such process by him, he shall follow the course prescribed for any judge, justice or other officer of such inferior Court.

SECTION IV.

This Act shall take effect and become a law of the land, from and after the day of its passage.

Done and passed at the Council House in Honolulu, this 23 day of June, A. D., 1848.

KAMEHAMEHA.

KEONI ANA.

AN ACT TO PREVENT SPECIAL PLEADING.

Be it enacted by the House of Nobles and Representatives of the Hawaiian Islands, in Legislative Council assembled:

SECTION I.

That in every civil action hereafter to be tried in any of the Courts of Record in this kingdom, such action shall be commenced by petition, which petition shall be verified

by the oath of the plaintiff or some one on his behalf.

SECTION II.

Every such petition shall be answered by the defendant in one of two ways; either by admitting all the facts stated in the petition to be true, and denying that they are sufficient in law to support the plaintiff's demand, which shall form an issue of law to be determined by the court; or, secondly, by denying the truth of the facts stated in the petition, which shall form an issue of fact for the jury. After either of these answers there shall be no further pleading.

SECTION III.

Under the second answer mentioned in the second section of this act, the defendant may give in evidence as a defence to any civil action, any matter of law or fact whatever.

SECTION IV.

The respective courts aforesaid are hereby authorized to pass such general and special rules and orders respecting notice to the opposing party, of matters intended to be given in evidence by either party to a suit, as shall be necessary to prevent surprise, and to afford an opportunity for preparation for trial.

SECTION V.

Whenever a plaintiff in any action shall have mistaken the form of action suited to his claim, the court, on motion, shall permit amendments to be made on such terms as they shall adjudge reasonable.

SECTION VI.

All special demurrers or other pleas of a like nature, which object to any petition, process, or plea on the ground of informality, or any other purely technical ground, are hereby forever abolished.

SECTION VII.

This Act shall take effect, and be the law of the land, from and after the day of its publication in the "Polynesian" newspaper.

Done and passed at the Council House in Honolulu, this 31 day of June, A. D., 1848.

KAMEHAMEHA.

KEONI ANA.

AN ACT TO CORRECT CERTAIN DISCREPANCIES EXISTING BETWEEN THE HAWAIIAN AND ENGLISH VERSIONS OF THE STATUTE LAWS.